

[13th November 1922]

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha-  
charlu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th  
November 1922, page 480 supra.]

*Statement showing the number of members elected and nominated on the  
District Educational Councils.*

| Name of the<br>District Educational<br>Council. | Number of members. |            |  |
|---|--------------------|------------|--|
|   | Elected.           | Nominated. |  |
| Anantapur .. . . .                              | 13                 | 4          |  |
| North Arcot .. . . .                            | 23                 | 4          |  |
| South Arcot .. . . .                            | 16                 | 5          |  |
| Bellary .. . . .                                | 18                 | 5          |  |
| Chingleput .. . . .                             | 13                 | 4          |  |
| Chittoor .. . . .                               | 13                 | 4          |  |
| Coimbatore .. . . .                             | 20                 | 6          |  |
| Cuddapah .. . . .                               | 18                 | 4          |  |
| Ganjam .. . . .                                 | 13                 | 4          |  |
| Gödävari .. . . .                               | 19                 | 4          |  |
| Guntür .. . . .                                 | 27                 | 5          |  |
| South Kanara .. . . .                           | 18                 | 4          |  |
| Kistna .. . . .                                 | 26                 | 4          |  |
| Kurnool .. . . .                                | 15                 | 5          |  |
| Madras .. . . .                                 | 15                 | 4          |  |
| Madura .. . . .                                 | 18                 | 5          |  |
| Malabar .. . . .                                | 27                 | 5          |  |
| Nellore .. . . .                                | 21                 | 5          |  |
| Nilgiris, The .. . . .                          | 9                  | 3          |  |
| Ramnad .. . . .                                 | 13                 | 4          |  |
| Salem .. . . .                                  | 15                 | 5          |  |
| Tanjore .. . . .                                | 26                 | 4          |  |
| Tinnevelly .. . . .                             | 16                 | 5          |  |
| Trichinopoly .. . . .                           | 22                 | 4          |  |
| Vizagapatam .. . . .                            | 15                 | 5          |  |

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 399 asked by Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 483 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, No. 3965,  
dated 11th October 1899.

From the Collector of Malabar, No. 409 M., dated  
15th October 1899.

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 13597, dated  
7th December 1899.

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*Order—Mis. No. 17 M., dated 12th January 1900.*

For the reasons assigned by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter read above, the Municipal Council's proposal to raise the Victoria College to the first grade cannot be sanctioned.

(True extract)

A. TREMENHERE,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, through the Collector of Malabar.  
" Director of Public Instruction.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 35-C.,  
dated 31st October 1899.

I have the honour to submit herewith copy of letter No. 3965, dated 11th October 1899, from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Palghat, addressed to Government regarding the raising of the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade with the following remarks.

2. The establishment of a first-grade college by a municipality would apparently be an entirely new departure and the multiplication of mufassal first-grade colleges in view of the rapidly increasing railway facilities and the movement for establishing hostels at recognized educational centres and the promise held out by it of their development into something like university-towns, seems to me of very doubtful expediency. No doubt, some of the richer inhabitants of the west coast districts would save money by sending their boys to Palghat for the B.A. course and no doubt also some boys belonging to the poorer classes would be able to continue their education to the higher standard. I venture to doubt, however, whether the prospect of these benefits which according to Mr. Barrow's calculation would only accrue to a very limited number warrants the municipality in incurring the responsibility of a first-grade college or would outweigh the disadvantages of increasing the already too large number of young men who, although they bear the hall mark of the B.A. degree, cannot be said to be 'educated' because their whole school and college life has been passed in imminent terror of examinations and in deprivation of those opportunities of general culture which are afforded though in far too limited a degree, by such centres as Madras, Bangalore and Trichinopoly.

3. If, however, the project for establishing a first-grade college under municipal management in a town which would afford its students no outside facilities for mental culture is approved by the higher authorities, I think it very probable that Mr. Barrow's estimate of the strength of the B.A. classes and therefore of the financial success of the undertaking would be realized. At the same time, the improvement of railway facilities which Mr. Barrow relies on may not have all the effect he anticipates. The opening of the East Coast Railway has not raised the strength of Rajahmundry College, and it is quite conceivable that when students can go direct from Cannanore and Tellicherry to Madras or Trichinopoly some will not think it worth while to stop at Palghat.

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4. I am also convinced that, as long as the municipal council can retain the services of Mr. Barrow, his energy and organizing and teaching ability will ensure the efficient working of the college, and the enlightened manner in which the municipality now conducts its educational work also warrants good hope for the future. At the same time, Mr. Barrow's future years of work cannot, in the nature of things, be very many and municipal efficiency is liable to fluctuation. Provision is made in the scheme for a successor to Mr. Barrow by appointing a Vice-Principal on Rs. 250—300. This is, I think, an essential part of the project, but it is open to doubt whether the pay offered would attract a sufficiently good man.

5. Since it may, I think, be assumed that the existing staff is no more than just sufficient to work the present departments of the college (the VI, V, and IV forms are each taught in two or three sections), Mr. Barrow proposes to work the first-grade college classes in English and two or three science branches with three additional lecturers and such additional time as he can himself give to teaching, which, considering the work of supervision that so large an institution must entail, cannot be very great.

6. According to the arrangements in force in the first-grade colleges with which I am acquainted, about eight hours a week teaching is given in English and about twelve hours in each science branch. For the two B.A. classes, if two sciences are taught, 40 hours' teaching a week has to be provided for, and if three sciences, 52 hours. The additional staff, if well qualified, would be able therefore to teach two optional subjects efficiently, but I doubt the wisdom of attempting three and I would recommend that classes in Mathematics and History only should be opened at first. The offer of a wider choice might attract students but would seriously impair efficiency. If this suggestion is adopted, the Vice-Principal would naturally be an English scholar who would take most of the F.A. work in English and assist the Principal with the B.A. classes and the two new members of the staff would be chosen for their qualifications in the science branches.

7. The Council is well advised in rejecting the scale of increments proposed by Mr. Barrow as a just estimate of the claims of the members of the staff to increased pay on the ground of increased work can be arrived at only after the new classes are in working order.

(2)

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 13597, dated 7th December 1889.

In returning the papers received with Government Endorsement No. 1133, L. & M., dated 27th October last, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. From the enclosed letter from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 35 C, dated 31st October last, it will be seen that Mr. Stone is not much in favour of raising the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade. I am also of opinion that it is not desirable to multiply first-grade colleges in the mufassal. There are other things to be considered besides the mere teaching of subjects for degrees. Even in Madras there are few enough opportunities for mental culture; but in a mufassal town like Palghat there can, as pointed out by Mr. Stone, be none at all. It seems to me that the proper way to help those students whose poverty prevents them from

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joining one of the existing first-grade colleges is by means of scholarships. We can then be sure that the money spent is spent to the best advantage in assisting only those young men who have good abilities and who are likely to be benefited by a further course of instruction.

3. In his scheme Mr. Barrow shows a small annual profit, and Mr. Stone thinks that Mr. Barrow's anticipations as regards the number of new students and the financial success of the college will very probably be realized. It is equally probable that when the railway to Mangalore, Cannanore and Tellicherry is open, many students will be inclined to go to Madras right through instead of stopping at Palghat. Even if Mr. Barrow's expectations were realized, the opening of the new classes would affect the strength and fee-income of the first-grade colleges in Madras and Trichinopoly which must, nevertheless, maintain their present costly establishment. I am doubtful whether the municipality will be able to command the services of a competent European Vice-Principal for the poor salary offered, viz., Rs. 250—300, even if the Vice-Principal has the prospect of succeeding to the Principalship on Mr. Barrow's retirement. The other salaries offered also seem to me not high enough to attract and retain really good men.

4. The question of accommodation is also an important one. The additional buildings now proposed are intended partly at least to take the place of temporary buildings in which the existing classes are accommodated. If new college classes are opened, it will be difficult to find room for them and it will ere long be necessary to extend the accommodation still further.

5. As Mr. Barrow shows a profit, he does not at present propose to apply for increased grants from Government. But, if I am right in anticipating that the salaries would have to be raised to secure the services of really competent men and that new buildings would have to be erected, it is extremely probable that increased grants will be sought for at no distant date. In the face of the recent resolution of the Government of India, I do not think Government could be justified in spending money on the starting of another first-grade college unless there be overwhelming proof of the need for it, and I doubt whether there is such proof.

6. In view of the above facts and of the fact that the proposed increase in the staff does not seem enough to work the proposed new department of the college, I recommend that the scheme be not sanctioned.

#### APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 438 asked by Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 13th November 1922, page 504 supra.]

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G.O. No. 238 L., dated 6th February 1914.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

*Memorandum No. 431–4, Educational, dated 12th May 1913.*

In order to extend the facilities for secondary education to the Uriya speaking population of Ganjam, the Government consider that the board incomplete secondary school at Russellkonda should be developed into a